

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

DEANA PATTISON,

CASE NO. C17-1454JLR

Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING MOTION  
FOR RECONSIDERATION

OMNITRITION  
INTERNATIONAL, INC., et al.,

## Defendants.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Defendants Roger M. Daley and Barbara Daley's (collectively, "the Daleys") motion for reconsideration of the court's November 30, 2017, order remanding this matter to state court. (Mot. (Dkt. # 44).) Plaintiff Deana Pattison opposes this motion. (Resp. (Dkt. # 46).) The court has considered the motion, the relevant

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1 portions of the record, and the applicable law. Being fully advised,<sup>1</sup> the court GRANTS  
2 the motion for the reasons set forth below.

3 **II. BACKGROUND & ANALYSIS**

4 **A. CAFA Jurisdiction**

5 The Daleys request that the court address the matter of jurisdiction pursuant to the  
6 Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). (Mot. at 1.) Specifically, the  
7 Daleys contend that, even if complete diversity is lacking pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 1332(a), the court nonetheless has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to CAFA. (*Id.*  
9 at 1-2.) The court now addresses this issue and concludes that the Daleys sufficiently  
10 established the elements of CAFA jurisdiction.

11 “CAFA provides expanded original diversity jurisdiction for class actions meeting  
12 the amount in controversy and minimal diversity and numerosity requirements set forth in  
13 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).” *United Steel, Paper & Forestry, Rubber, Mfg., Energy, Allied*  
14 *Indus. & Serv. Workers Int’l Union, AFL-CIO, CLC v. Shell Oil Co.*, 602 F.3d 1087,  
15 1090-91 (9th Cir. 2010); *see Ibarra v. Manheim Invs., Inc.*, 775 F.3d 1193, 1195 (9th Cir.  
16 2015). Thus, under CAFA, district courts have original jurisdiction of a class action “if  
17 the class has more than 100 members, the parties are minimally diverse, and the amount  
18 in controversy exceeds \$5 million.” *Dart Cherokee Basin Operating Co., LLC v. Owens*,  
19 --- U.S. ---, 135 S. Ct. 547, 552 (2014). Only the amount in controversy is at issue here.  
20 (See generally Resp.)

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<sup>1</sup> The court finds that oral argument would not be helpful to its disposition of the motion.  
See Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1        The Daleys claim that more than \$5,000,000 is at issue, arguing that the various  
2 relief sought by Ms. Pattison independently meets the amount-in-controversy  
3 requirement. (Am. Not. of Removal (Dkt. # 19) ¶ 10; MTA Reply (Dkt. # 38) at 5.) For  
4 instance, the Daleys state that the damages claim meets the amount-in-controversy  
5 requirement because Omnitrition International Inc.’s (“Omnitrition”) “sales of Omni  
6 Drops in Washington during the alleged class period exceeded \$5,000,000.” (Am. Not.  
7 of Removal ¶ 10.) They additionally claim that the injunctive relief is sufficient because  
8 “Omnitrition would lose more than \$5,000,000 of projected revenue in just the coming  
9 year” if Omni Drops were removed from the marketplace. (*Id.*) And lastly, the Daleys  
10 argue that the equitable monetary relief sought by Ms. Pattison puts more than  
11 \$5,000,000 in controversy because “over \$5,000,000 of Omnitrition’s revenue is  
12 attributable to its sales of Omni Drops.” (*Id.*)

13        The Daleys bear the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that  
14 the aggregate amount-in-controversy exceeds \$5,000,000. *See Ibarra*, 775 F.3d at 1197.  
15 When the amount claimed by the defendant is contested by the plaintiffs, the defendant  
16 must provide evidence establishing the amount required. *See id.* (placing burden on  
17 defendant “to put forward evidence showing that the amount in controversy exceeds \$5  
18 million . . . and to persuade the court that the estimate of damages in controversy is a  
19 reasonable one”). A defendant “cannot establish removal jurisdiction by mere  
20 speculation and conjecture, with unreasonable assumptions.” *Id.*

21        In *Lewis v. Verizon Communications, Inc.*, the Ninth Circuit considered whether  
22 the amount in controversy was satisfied in a case where the putative class sought to

1 recover the value of unauthorized charges. 627 F.3d 395, 399 (9th Cir. 2010). The  
2 defendant put in evidence through a declaration that the total charges for the relevant time  
3 period exceeded \$5,000,000, and the Ninth Circuit concluded that such evidence was  
4 sufficient. *Id.* at 399-400. Because the plaintiff sought “recovery from a pot that [the  
5 defendant] has shown could exceed \$5 million and the [plaintiff] has neither  
6 acknowledged nor sought to establish that the class recovery is potentially any less,” the  
7 jurisdictional amount was satisfied. *Id.* at 401.

8 Likewise, Ms. Pattison neither acknowledges nor seeks to establish that class  
9 recovery is potentially any less than \$5,000,000. (*See generally* Resp.) Instead, Ms.  
10 Pattison claims that “[the Daleys] have provided no evidence whatsoever” establishing  
11 the amount-in-controversy. (*See id.* at 2.) The court disagrees. Like the defendant in  
12 *Lewis*, the Daleys offer the sworn declaration of an Omnitrition employee who would  
13 have personal knowledge of the company’s sales: Cindy Jordan, the Vice President of  
14 Operations for Omnitrition. (2d Jordan Decl. (Dkt. # 22) ¶ 1.) As Vice President of  
15 Operations, Ms. Jordan is responsible for “tracking Omnitrition’s product sales” and has  
16 “access to Omnitrition’s business records concerning its product sales and product sales  
17 made by distributors.” (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Ms. Jordan testifies that:

18 For the period of March 2012 through July 2017, Omnitrition’s sales of Omni  
19 Drops to customers in Washington exceeded \$5,000,000, and over  
\$5,000,000 of Omnitrition’s revenue is attributable to it [sic] sale of Omni  
20 Drops over the same period . . . . [R]emoving Omni Drops from the market  
place would cause Omnitrition to . . . lose more than \$5,000,000 in expected  
21 revenue in the coming year, based on its average monthly revenues from the  
sale of Omni Drops historically.

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1     (*Id.* ¶¶ 4-5.) The court concludes that Ms. Jordan's statements, based upon her personal  
2     knowledge and Omnitrition's business records, constitute sufficient factual evidence to  
3     establish the required amount-in-controversy by a preponderance of the evidence.

4           Ms. Pattison attacks Ms. Jordan's statements as "unsupported and speculative,"  
5     and focuses on the fact that Ms. Jordan's estimation "started at \$1,000,000, and suddenly  
6     ballooned to \$5,000,000." (Resp. at 3; *see* MTR Reply (Dkt. # 37) at 5; MTA Resp.  
7     (Dkt. # 31) at 12.) In short, Ms. Pattison questions Ms. Jordan's credibility. It is true that  
8     in her first declaration, Ms. Jordan stated that Omnitrition's sales in Washington  
9     exceeded \$1,000,000. (*See* 1st Jordan Decl. (Dkt. # 6) ¶ 3.) But Ms. Jordan's second  
10    declaration—which states that the relevant sales exceeded \$5,000,000—does not  
11    contradict her first; sales exceeding \$5,000,000 also exceed \$1,000,000.<sup>2</sup> Moreover,  
12    while Ms. Jordan could have attached underlying documentation to support her  
13    statements, she was not required to, as her sworn declaration itself serves as factual  
14    evidence supporting the amount-in-controversy. *See Lewis*, 627 F.3d at 399-400. The  
15    court has no reason to reject her sworn statements.

16           Ms. Pattison further claims that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(11)(B)(i)  
17    governing mass actions, the Daleys must present evidence that "at least one plaintiff's  
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20           <sup>2</sup> Ms. Pattison additionally points out that despite having responsibility to track  
21    Omnitrition's product sales, Ms. Jordan could not locate Ms. Pattison's past purchases with  
22    Jennifer Van Vynck, an Omnitrition distributor. (Resp. at 3.) But those purchases may not have  
   appeared in a review of the records because Ms. Pattison herself may have requested that the  
   record be changed. (*See* 3d Jordan Decl. (Dkt. # 39) ¶ 9.) Regardless, the confusion over who  
   the purchase was made with does not affect the total number of Omnitrition sales, which  
   supports the amount-in-controversy estimation.

1 damages exceeds \$75,000.” (Resp. at 4); *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(11). In so arguing,  
2 Ms. Pattison confuses a mass action with a class action. Mass actions and class actions  
3 are not the same: a class action is “any civil action filed under rule 23 of the Federal  
4 Rules of Civil Procedure or similar State statute or rule of judicial procedure,” 28 U.S.C.  
5 § 1332(d)(1)(B), whereas a mass action is “any civil action . . . in which monetary relief  
6 claims of 100 or more persons are proposed to be tried jointly on the ground that the  
7 plaintiffs’ claims involve common questions of law or fact,” *id.* § 1332(d)(11)(B)(i). *See*  
8 *Miss. ex rel. Hood v. AU Optronics Corp.*, --- U.S. ---, 134 S. Ct. 736, 741 (2014) (“[T]he  
9 term mass action means any civil action (except a [class action]) in which monetary relief  
10 claims of 100 or more persons are proposed to be tried jointly on the ground that the  
11 plaintiffs’ claims involve common questions of law or fact.” (alterations in original)).  
12 And while Ms. Pattison is correct that at least one plaintiff must seek damages in excess  
13 of \$75,000 to trigger federal jurisdiction over a mass action, that requirement does not  
14 apply to class actions. *See Miss. ex rel.*, 134 S. Ct. at 740 (“[F]ederal jurisdiction in a  
15 mass action, unlike a class action, shall exist only over those plaintiffs whose claims  
16 individually satisfy the \$75,000 amount in controversy requirement.” (internal quotation  
17 marks omitted)).

18 Ms. Pattison misunderstands the two types of cases, repeatedly citing to Ninth  
19 Circuit precedent that analyzes mass actions. (*See* Resp. at 4-5); *see Abrego Abrego v.*  
20 *The Dow Chemical Co.*, 443 F.3d 676, 678 (9th Cir. 2006) (analyzing § 1332(d)(11)(B)(i)  
21 in a mass action suit after the defendant invoked the provision for removal purposes).  
22 But these cases are inapposite because Ms. Pattison brings a traditional class action suit

1 and seeks certification under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. (Am. Compl. (Dkt.  
2 # 1-2) ¶ 5.1.) Moreover, the Daleys did not invoke § 1332(d)(11) as a basis for CAFA  
3 jurisdiction. (*See* Am. Not. of Removal ¶ 8.) Thus, the Daleys do not have to show that  
4 at least one plaintiff's damages exceed \$75,000.<sup>3</sup>

5 In sum, the court finds that Ms. Jordan's declaration is sufficient to prove that the  
6 amount-in-controversy more likely than not exceeds \$5,000,000. The court concludes  
7 that the Daleys have established the requisite amount-in-controversy and have  
8 accordingly established federal jurisdiction over this action.

9 **B. Remaining Motions**

10 On October 24, 2017, the court detailed the sequence in which it will consider the  
11 remaining motions and paused briefing on the motions to be considered at a later date.  
12 (Min. Order (Dkt. # 36) at 2.) Three pending motions remain: (1) a motion to dismiss  
13 filed by the Daleys and Omnitrition (MTD (Dkt. # 10)); (2) a motion for relief from the  
14 filing deadline associated with the motion to dismiss (Mot. for Relief (Dkt. # 15)); and  
15 (3) a motion to dismiss filed by Ms. Van Vynck (Van Vynck MTD (Dkt. # 33)).

16 Pursuant to the minute order, the court will now consider the first two remaining motions.  
17 (*See* Min. Order at 2.) Ms. Pattison will submit a response to the Daleys and  
18 Omnitrition's motion to dismiss no later than January 22, 2018. The Daleys and  
19 Omnitrition may file a reply, if any, no later than January 26, 2018. The court will

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<sup>3</sup> Even if the mass action requirement applied, the Daleys present evidence through Ms.  
22 Jordan's declaration that the injunction sought by Ms. Pattison, a plaintiff in this case, would  
render at least \$75,000 worth of inventory unusable. (Am. Not. of Removal ¶ 7; 2d Jordan Decl.  
¶ 5.)

1 consider Ms. Pattison's motion for relief at the time it considers the motion to dismiss.<sup>4</sup>  
2 (See *id.*)

3 As for Ms. Van Vynck's motion to dismiss, Ms. Pattison will submit a response no  
4 later than January 29, 2018. Ms. Van Vynck may submit a reply, if any, no later than  
5 February 2, 2018.

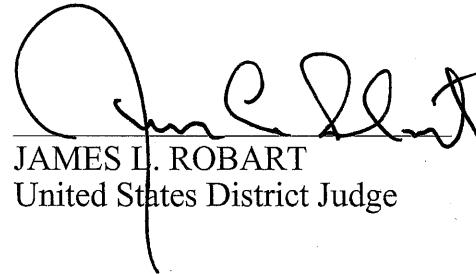
6 **III. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the court ORDERS as follows:

8 (1) The Daleys' motion for reconsideration (Dkt. # 44) is GRANTED;  
9 (2) The court's November 30, 2017, order (Dkt. # 43) is VACATED; and  
10 (3) The Clerk shall REOPEN this case, REINSTATE the pending motions (Dkt.

11 ## 10, 15, 33), RENOTE the motion to dismiss filed by the Daleys and  
12 Omnitrition (Dkt. # 10) and the motion for relief (Dkt. # 15) for January 26,  
13 2018, and RENOTE the motion to dismiss filed by Ms. Van Vynck (Dkt. # 33)  
14 for February 2, 2018.

15 Dated this 5 day of January, 2018.



16 JAMES L. ROBART  
17 United States District Judge  
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21 <sup>4</sup> Although the October 23, 2017, deadline that Ms. Pattison sought relief from has since  
22 passed, Ms. Pattison also argued that the motion to dismiss be stricken until after class  
certification. (See Mot. for Relief at 4-5.) This issue has been fully briefed by the parties. (See  
Mot. for Relief Resp. (Dkt. # 26); Mot. for Relief Reply (Dkt. # 27).) The court will consider  
this issue alongside the Daleys and Omnitrition's motion to dismiss.